AMENDMENTS

In the Claims:

Claims 1-15. (Canceled)

16. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a binary complex in a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of a drug moiety and a ligand for a presenter protein endogenous to said host, wherein said drug moiety binds to a drug target and said ligand binds to a presenter protein that is not said drug target to produce a ~~and ligand are optionally joined by a linking group;~~

~~whereby a~~ binary complex in said host ~~comprising said bifunctional molecule and presenter protein is produced that exhibits enhanced drug activity as compared to a free drug control~~.

17. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said enhanced drug activity comprises at least one of enhanced affinity, specificity or selectivity of said drug moiety for a target of said drug moiety.

18. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said drug moiety binds to a protein target.

19. (Original) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said presenter protein endogenous to said host is naturally present at least in the region of said target.

20. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 16, wherein a tripartite complex is produced between said bifunctional molecule, presenter protein and a said target of said drug moiety, wherein said tripartite complex is characterized by the

presence of presenter protein target binding interactions.

21. (Original) The method according to Claim 20, wherein said tripartite complex is produced intracellularly.

22. (Original) The method according to Claim 20, wherein said tripartite complex is produced extracellularly.

23. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a tripartite complex in a mammalian host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of a drug moiety and a ligand for a presenter protein endogenous to said mammalian host, wherein said drug moiety binds to a drug target and said ligand binds to a presenter protein that is not said drug target ~~and ligand are optionally joined by a linking group;~~

~~whereby said bifunctional molecule binds to a target of said drug and said presenter protein~~ to produce said tripartite complex in said mammalian host~~, wherein said tripartite complex is characterized by the presence of presenter protein target binding interactions which result in enhanced drug activity as compared to a free drug control~~.

24. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said tripartite complex is produced intracellularly.

25. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said tripartite complex is produced extracellularly.

26. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said drug target is a protein.

27. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said endogenous presenter protein is selected from the group consisting of: peptidyl-prolyl isomerases, Hsp90, steroid hormone receptors, cytoskeletal proteins, albumin and vitamin receptors.

28. (Original) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said bifunctional molecule is administered as a pharmaceutical preparation.

29. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an intracellular tripartite complex in a mammalian host, said method comprising:

administering to said mammalian host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons comprising a drug moiety and an endogenous presenter protein ligand, wherein the target of said drug and the target of said endogenous presenter protein are different intracellular proteins;

~~whereby~~ so that said bifunctional molecule binds to said drug target and endogenous presenter protein to intracellularly produce said tripartite complex~~, wherein said tripartite complex is characterized by the presence of presenter protein target binding interactions which result in enhanced drug activity as compared to a free drug control~~.

30. (Original) The method according to Claim 29, wherein said target protein is an enzyme

31. (Original) The method according to Claim 29, wherein said endogenous presenter protein is selected from the group consisting of: peptidyl prolyl isomerases, Hsp90, steroid hormone receptors and cytoskeletal proteins.

32. (Original) The method according to Claim 31, wherein said endogenous presenter protein is a peptidyl prolyl isomerase.

33. (Currently Amended) A method for producing a binary complex in a host, said method comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons comprising a drug moiety and a ligand for a presenter protein endogenous to said host, wherein said drug moiety binds to a drug target and said ligand binds to a presenter protein that is not said drug target;

~~whereby~~ to produce said ~~a~~ binary complex comprising said bifunctional molecule and presenter protein ~~is produced that exhibits enhanced specificity for a target of said drug moiety target as compared to a free drug control~~.

34. (Original) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said ligand for a presenter protein is a peptidyl prolyl isomerase.

35. (Currently Amended) A method for enhancing the selectivity of a drug for a target in a first cell as compared to a second cell, said method comprising:

contacting said first and second cells with a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons comprising said drug and a ligand for a presenter protein present in said second cell but not in said first cell, wherein said drug binds to a drug target and said ligand binds to a presenter protein that is not said drug target;

~~whereby~~ to produce a binary complex comprising said bifunctional molecule and presenter protein ~~is produced~~ in said second cell but not said first cell.

36. (Currently Amended) The method according to Claim 35, wherein said drug ~~moiety~~ is an antimicrobial agent.

37. (Original) The method according to Claim 35, wherein said ligand is a peptidyl prolyl isomerase ligand.

38. (Currently Amended) In a method of administering a drug to a host in need of said drug, the improvement comprising:

administering to said host an effective amount of a bifunctional molecule of less than about 5000 daltons consisting of said drug or a fragment thereof ~~covalently linked, either directly or through an optional linking group, to~~ and a ligand for a presenter protein endogenous to said host, wherein said drug binds to a drug target and said ligand binds to a presenter protein that is not said drug target.

39. (Original) The method according to Claim 38, wherein said host is a mammalian host.

40. (Original) The method according to Claim 39, wherein said mammalian host is human.

41. (Original) The method according to Claim 38, wherein said drug is a small molecule.

42. (Original) The method according to Claim 38, wherein said drug binds to an extracellular target.

43. (Original) The method according to Claim 38, wherein said drug binds to an intracellular target.

44. (Original) The method according to Claim 43, wherein said presenter protein ligand is a peptidyl prolyl isomerase.

Claims 45 to 47 (Cancelled)

Please enter the following new claims:

48. (New) The method according to Claim 16, wherein said drug moiety and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.

49. (New) The method according to Claim 23, wherein said drug moiety and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.

50. (New) The method according to Claim 29, wherein said drug moiety and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.

51. (New) The method according to Claim 33, wherein said drug moiety and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.

52. (New) The method according to Claim 35, wherein said drug and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.

53. (New) The method according to Claim 38, wherein said drug and ligand of said bifunctional molecule are joined by a linking group.